

living address them, saying, " You have come to me, you have returned to me. It has been raining hard, and you must be wet. Dress yourselves, clothe yourselves with these new garments, and all the companions that are with you. Eat betel together with all that accompany you, all your friends and associates, and the long dead. Call them all to eat and drink." The ghosts having finished their repast, the people dry their tears and sit down to eat what is left. More food is then prepared and put into a basket, and at cock-crow next morning the contents of the basket are thrown out of the house, while the living weep and call upon their dead as before.¹ The Hkamies, a hill tribe of North Aracan, hold an important festival every year in honour of departed spirits. It falls after harvest and is called " the opening of the house of the dead."³ When a person dies and has been burnt, the ashes are collected and placed in a small house in the forest together with his spear or gun, which has first been broken. These little huts are generally arranged in groups near a village, and are sometimes large enough to be mistaken for one. After harvest all the relations of the deceased cook various kinds of food and take them with pots of liquor distilled from rice to the village of the dead. There they open the doors of the houses, and having placed the food and drink inside they shut them again. After that they weep, eat, drink, and return home.²

The great festival of the dead in Cambodia takes place Annual on the last day of the month Phatrabot (September-October), [[^]edeL but ever since the moon began to wane everybody has been Camboc

busy preparing for it. In every house cakes
 and sweet-
 meats are set out, candles burn, incense sticks
 smoke, and
 the whole is offered to the ancestral shades with an
 invoca-
 tion which is thrice repeated : " O all you our
 ancestors who
 are departed, deign to come and eat what we have
 prepared

<p>¹ Rev. F. Mason, D.D., "Physical ceremonies are Character of the Karens," <i>Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal</i> 1866, Part John, "A ii. pp. 29 <i>sg.</i> Lights are not mentioned by the writer, but the festival <i>the Anthro-</i> being nocturnal we may assume that (1873) p. 238. they are used for the convenience of apparently the living as well as of the dead. In the houses.</p>	<p>other respects the typical. ² R. F. St. Andrew St. Short Account of the North <i>Ax&zoxi</i>, " <i>Jozirnal of pological Institute</i>, ii. At this festival the dead are not supposed to return to</p>
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